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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/904,177	07/12/2001	Hisanori Kawakami	93198-000211	1176	
27572	7590 09/13/2002				
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.			EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 828 BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303			ZEADE, BERTRAND		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2875		
			DATE MAILED: 09/13/2002	!	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Offic Action Summary		09/904,177	KAWAKAMI ET AL.	,
		Examiner	Art Unit	
	•	Bertrand Zeade	2875	
	The MAILING DATE of this communication app		1	
Period for	Reply			
THE MA - Extensic after SIX - If the pe - If NO pe - Failure t - Any repl	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY ALLING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Fried for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply iriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we or reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, by received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) da vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fron cause the application to become ABANDON	mely filed ys will be considered timely. n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
1) 🖾 🛭 F	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>12 J</u>	<u>uly 2001</u> .		
2a) <u> </u>	Γhis action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is non-final.		
	Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under a n of Claims			
	laim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application			
. — 4а	) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray	vn from consideration.		
	laim(s) is/are allowed.			
	laim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.			
	laim(s) is/are objected to.			
·	laim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.		
Application	n Papers			
9) <u></u> ⊤h	e specification is objected to by the Examine	·.		
10)∐ Th	e drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□ accep	ted or b)⊡ objected to <b>by the Ex</b> a	miner.	
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
11) 🗌 Th	e proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disappr	oved by the Examiner.	
	f approved, corrected drawings are required in rep			
12) Th	e oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.		
Priority und	der 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13)🛛 A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).	
a)⊠	All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:			
1.	Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.		
2.	Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received in Applicat	ion No	
	Copies of the certified copies of the prior _application from the International Bure the attached detailed Office action for a list of	eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
14) <u></u> Ack	nowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(	e) (to a provisional application).	
•	☐ The translation of the foreign language proknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	* *		
Attachment(s)				
2) D Notice o	f References Cited (PTO-892) f Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)	
S. Patent and Trade PTO-326 (Rev. 0		tion Summary	Part of Paper No. 5	

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## **DETAILED** ACTION

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Aoyama (U.S.6,250,777).

Aoyama ('777) discloses a double-focus lens and vehicle lamp having:

Regarding claim 1, a light emitting device (3); and a lens (10) which receives the light emitting device (3), wherein the lens (10) is a lens having a property that directivity of exiting light in one direction is higher than directivity of exiting light in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col. 3, lines 6-35).

Regarding claim 2, a light emitting device (3); and a lens (10) which receives the light emitting device (3), wherein the lens (10) has a planar light incidence plane and a non-planar light exiting plane having a shape in which a height from the light incidence changes in direction, while a height from the light incidence plane is constant in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col. 3, lines 6-35).

Regarding claim 13, the lens (10) has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 1-8).

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Regarding claim 3, the lens (10) has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 1-4, 6-8A-8B).

3. Claims 4-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Saito (U.S.5,890,791).

Saito discloses a light control sheet surface light source unit and LCD device having:

Regarding claim 4, a light source device ((11) which emits light; and a light guide (12) which receives light from the light source device (11) by a light receiving plane and causes light to exit from a light exiting plane (13b) and causes light to exit from a light exiting (13b); wherein the light source device (11) includes a light emitting device or transmission surface (12a) and a lens which receives the light emitted from the emitting device (see fig. 16); wherein the lens is a lens having a property that directivity of exiting light in one direction is higher than directivity of exiting light in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col.7, lines 19-65), the one direction in which the exiting light has higher directivity being set to a height direction of the light guide (12), and the perpendicular direction in which the exiting light has lower directivity being set to a width direction of the light guide (see figs.1-15, 18-23b).

Regarding claim 6, the lens has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 2 and 18).

Regarding claim 7, the lens is provided on the light receiving plane of the light guide (12), for condensing light (11).

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Regarding claim 5, a light source device ((11) which emits light; and a light guide (12) which receives light from the light source device (11) by a light receiving plane and causes light to exit from a light exiting plane (13b) and causes light to exit from a light exiting (13b); wherein the light source device (11) includes a light emitting device or transmission surface (12a) and a lens which receives the light emitted from the emitting device (see fig. 16); wherein the lens is a lens having a property that directivity of exiting light in one direction is higher than directivity of exiting light in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col.7, lines 19-65), the one direction in which the exiting light has higher directivity being set to a height direction of the light guide (12), and the perpendicular direction in which the exiting light has lower directivity being set to a width direction of the light guide (see figs.1-15, 18-23b).

Regarding claim 14, the lens has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 2 and 18).

Regarding claim 15, the lens is provided on the light receiving plane of the light guide (12), for condensing light (11).

4. Claims 8, 10-12, 9, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shinohara et al. (U.S.6,231,200).

Shinohara ('200) discloses a surface light source device, elements therefor and apparatus using the same having:

Regarding claim 8, a light crystal panel including a liquid crystal or light conducting plate (52) held between a pair of substrates (see fig. 68); and an illumination device (102) for supplying

light to the LC panel (104); wherein the illumination device (102) includes a light source device (54) which emits light, and a light guide or conducting plate (52) which receives light from the light source device (102) by a light receiving plane and causes light to exit from a light exiting plane (see figs.65-68); and the light source device (102) includes a light emitting device or reflecting plate (81); wherein the lens (103) has a planar light incidence plane and nonplanar light exiting plane having a shape in which a height from the light incidence plane changes in one direction, while a height is constant in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col. 9, lines 1127), the one direction being set to a height direction of the light guide or light conducting plate (52), and the perpendicular direction being set to a width direction of the light guide (see figs. 13, 28-30, 62-65).

Regarding claim 10, the lens (103) has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 69-72).

Regarding claim 11, the lens (103) is provided on the light receiving plane of the light guide (52), for condensing light (54).

Regarding claim 9, a light crystal panel including a liquid crystal or light conducting plate (52) held between a pair of substrates (see fig. 68); and an illumination device (102) for supplying light to the LC panel (104); wherein the illumination device (102) includes a light source device (54) which emits light, and a light guide or conducting plate (52) which receives light from the light source device (102) by a light receiving plane and causes light to exit from a light exiting plane (see figs.65-68); and the light source device (102) includes a light emitting device or

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reflecting plate (81); wherein the lens (103) has a planar light incidence plane and nonplanar light exiting plane having a shape in which a height from the light incidence plane changes in one direction, while a height is constant in a direction perpendicular to the one direction (col. 9, lines 1127), the one direction being set to a height direction of the light guide or light conducting plate (52), and the perpendicular direction being set to a width direction of the light guide (see figs. 13, 28-30, 62-65).

Regarding claim 16, the lens (103) has any one of a semicircular pillar shape, a prismatic shape, or a partial circular pillar shape having a Fresnel lens surface (see figs. 70-72).

Regarding claim 17, the lens (103) is provided on the light receiving plane of the light guide (52), for condensing light (54).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 12 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Shinohara ('200) in view of Kawachi et al. (U.S.6,220,741)

Regarding claim 12 and 18, Shinohara ('200) does not disclose a control circuit.

Kawachi ('741) discloses a flat panel display device having:

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Regarding claim 12, a liquid crystal device (30), and a control circuit (70) for controlling operation of the LC device (30), wherein the LC device includes a LC device as in claim 8.

Regarding claim 18, a liquid crystal device (30), and a control circuit (70) for controlling operation of the LC device (30), wherein the LC device includes a LC device as in claim 9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the surface light source device, elements therefor and apparatus using the same of Shinohara ('200) with the control circuit disclosed by Kawachi ('741) for benefit and advantage to provide a plat panel display device having a driving circuit closed to the tube light source, because the control circuit board is connected to the display panel through a flexible printed circuit board to control the LCD panel.

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Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Bertrand Zeade whose telephone number is 703-308-6084. The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Sandra O'Shea, can be reached on (703) 305-4939. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-305-3432.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

Examiner: Bertrand Zeade

September 6, 2002.

Stephen Husar rimary Examiner